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When not paid strictly in Advance, \$3.00 will positively be charged.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**R. P. H. STAUB,**  
Attorney and counselor at Law,  
OFFICES 45 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.  
PRACTICES in the Courts of Baltimore, Baltimore County, Court of Appeals of Maryland and Supreme Court of United States. Special attention given to Collecting in and out of the State.

**BAYLOR & WILSON,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Charleston, Jefferson County, West Va.  
WILL practice in the District Courts of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Particular attention paid to cases in Bankruptcy.  
July 30, 1870.

**WM. H. TRAVERS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Charleston, Jefferson County, West Va.  
WILL practice in the District Courts of the United States for the District of West Virginia. Particular attention paid to cases in Bankruptcy.  
July 30, 1870.

**GREEN & LUCAS,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
HAYING associated themselves as partners, we will practice in Jefferson and adjoining Counties.  
September 22, 1870.

**H. L. BROOKE & SON,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
WILL practice in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley and the neighboring Counties.  
April 16, 1872.

**COOKE & KENNEDY,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
WILL practice in Jefferson and adjoining Counties.  
Office first door West of "Carter House."  
April 12, 1870—11.

**CLEON MOORE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Charleston, Jefferson County, W. Va.  
WILL practice in Jefferson and adjoining Counties.  
Office two doors west of Lee Hall, and nearly opposite the Court House.  
March 22, 1871—11.

**JOHN REED, JR.,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Charleston, Jefferson County, W. Va.  
WILL practice in the Courts of this and adjoining Counties.  
Office two doors west of Lee Hall, and nearly opposite the Court House.  
March 22, 1871—11.

**E. WILLIS WILSON,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Harper's Ferry, Jefferson County, WEST VIRGINIA.  
WILL practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.  
Aug. 17, 1870.

**DR. C. T. RICHARDSON,**  
Physician & Surgeon,  
CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA.  
I HAVE taken an Office on Main street, (first door East of Mason's Drug Store), where I can be consulted during the day. At night, however, should be sent to my residence, corner of Liberty and Market streets.  
C. T. RICHARDSON, M. D.  
June 27, 1871—11.

**BENTAL NOTICE.**  
DR. McCORMICK will visit Charleston, West Virginia, on the second Monday of February, 1872, April 10th, June 10th, August 10th, October 14th, and remain a week each visit.  
January 20, 1872.

**MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!**  
For Sight is Priceless!!  
But the Diamond Spectacle will preserve it.  
TRADE MARK

**IF YOU VALUE YOUR EYESIGHT**  
USE THESE  
**PERFECT LENSES.**  
Ground from Minute Crystal Pebbles.  
Melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their Hardness and Brilliance. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others manufactured by  
**J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.**  
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.  
S. M. TIMBERLAKE & CO.,  
are Sole Agents for Charleston, W. Va.  
From whom they can only be obtained. No Pedler employed.  
June 6, 1871—11.

**O. N. P.**  
Our New Ploughs.  
We are manufacturing a large lot of them, and we guarantee satisfaction in every case or no sale.  
January 4, 1871.

**GEO. T. LIGHT,**  
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,  
CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY,  
Two Doors West of Sappington Hotel.  
PAINTS, GLASS, &c.

I have on hand a large and fresh stock of Lewis Lead, Reservoir and Pure White Lead. Brandons of all colors, Vermilion Red and all other Paints. And as these are for the accommodation of the County, I offer the same cheaper than they were ever sold in this town. As I intend to make PAINTS a specialty, it will be well for every person in need to give me a call. You will get bargain.  
GEO. T. LIGHT.

**TORRACO—**Price of Virginia, 75c; Jockey Club, 75c; Durham Gum, 50c; Common white lead, 60c; Pure Seed Eggs, 3c; Seed and Havana's, 7c; and Havana's pure, 8c—the choice at 10c—offered in town, and for sale by  
**GEO. T. LIGHT.**  
March 26, 1872.

**TORRACO—**Price of Virginia, 75c; Jockey Club, 75c; Durham Gum, 50c; Common white lead, 60c; Pure Seed Eggs, 3c; Seed and Havana's, 7c; and Havana's pure, 8c—the choice at 10c—offered in town, and for sale by  
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**GEO. T. LIGHT.**  
March 26, 1872.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

**65 FIRST-PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.**  
THE GREAT  
**Southern Piano**  
MANUFACTORY.  
**WM. KNABE & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of  
**GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT**  
**PIANO FORTES,**  
BALTIMORE, MD.

These instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained and unchallenged pre-eminence, which pronounces them unequalled in their class.

**TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY.**  
All our Square Pianos have our New Improved OVERSTRESS SCALE and the *Agroffe Treble*. We would call attention to our late patented improvement in *GRAND PIANOS* and *SQUARE GRANDS*, found in no other Piano, whereby the Piano never Perfection than has yet been attained.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for 5 Years.  
We are by special arrangement enabled to furnish *PARLOR ORGANS* and *MELODEONS* of the most celebrated makers, Wholesale and Retail, at lowest Factory Prices.

**WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md.**  
Or any of our regular established agencies.  
November 7, 1871—6m.

**TRIUMPHANT!**  
1833. 1870.

**17 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS**  
Were awarded to CHAS. H. STEFF, of 230 West PIANOS over 14 different makers of New York, Baltimore and Boston Manufacturers.

**OFFICE AND NEW WAREHOUSES.**  
No. 9 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.  
The Steiff Piano contains all the latest improvements to be found in a first-class Piano, with additional improvements of his own invention, not to be found in other instruments. The tone, touch and finish of their instruments cannot be excelled by any manufacturer.

A large assortment of Second Hand Pianos always on hand, from \$75 to \$300.  
Piano and Organ Organs, some 20 different styles, from \$50 and upwards.  
Send for Illustrated Catalogue, containing names of over 1,000 Southern, (90 of which are Virginia,) which have bought the Steiff Piano since the close of the war.  
August 29, 1871.

**RANSON & CO.,**  
**FLOUR, GRAIN,**  
AND  
General Commission Merchants,  
6 PATTERSON STREET,  
BALTIMORE.  
A. R. H. RANSON  
December 19, 1871—11.

**PERSONAL.**  
**NOAH WALKER & CO.,**  
The Celebrated Clothiers of Baltimore  
Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR BY LETTER.

To which they call special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate CLOTHES FOR SELF MEASUREMENT, and for a complete list of their immense stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckties, and all the latest novelties in design, and well assorted stock of  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
always on hand, together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS  
including all the latest novelties in design, and at POPULAR PRICES.

When Goods are sent per Express C. O. D., there will be no collection charge on amount of \$20 and over. Rules for self measurement, Samples of Goods and Price List sent on application. The attention of the Trade is invited to our Wholesale Department, which is always kept up to the highest standards.  
**NOAH WALKER & CO.,**  
Manufacturers and Dealers in Men's and Boy's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either ready-made or made to order.  
105 and 107 Baltimore Street,  
BALTIMORE, MD.  
April 1, 1871.

**1872. SPRING NEW GOODS. 1872.**  
We respectfully invite the public to call and examine our late purchases of merchandise, consisting of Embroidered Greenlains, Black Greenlains, Plain and Rich Silk, Dolly, Vandyke Calico, Lawns and Calicoes, Plain Black, Blue, Rose and Buff De Laines, Black Alpaca, Black Lace Shawls, Lace Collars and Sleeves, Lace and Canvas, Edges and Insertings, a great variety of Ruffings, Plain, Blue, Sealed and Printed Flourishes, Scarfs, Bows, Ribbons, Hosiery, Tissues, Kid Gloves, Blended and Brown Cottons, Linens, Cottons, Hosiery and Parasols.

**Gents' Goods.**  
Black, Blue, Grey, and Dablia Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, White and Fancy Marcelline Vesting, White Linen Duck, Neck Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., &c., all of which we offer at very low prices for Cash or County Produce.  
**KEARLEY & SHEERER.**  
April 30, 1872.

**ENTLER HOTEL.**  
SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.  
J. P. A. ENTLER Proprietor.  
July 17, 1866—11.

**REMOVED.**  
We have removed our Hardware from Main st. to our Store House in the corner of Court House. Have now our Hardware, Agricultural Implements and Machinery, Fencing Establishment, Soda, Gunny, &c., &c. and intend to make a farmer waste, all in the same building.  
**MURPHY & DUKE.**  
paid to Repairing Tinware.  
**MURPHY & DUKE.**

**PROLIFIC OR BRESSES No. 2 POTATO**—The best and most productive variety of Potato for main crop, producing last season six bushels from one planted. They boil dry and mealy, be sure and get the genuine ones—to be had at  
**C. E. BELLER'S.**

**PLANTS**—Cabbage, Tomato, and Sweet Potato Plants, furnished at thirty cents per hundred. Harper's Ferry, Md. C. E. BELLER.

**SHEEP**—Shears, Spades and Garden Rakes, for sale by  
**MURPHY & DUKE.**

**PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.**

Election on the Question of its Adoption, on the Fourth Thursday in August, 1872.

4. All lands in this State, waste and unappropriated, or heretofore or hereafter for any cause forfeited, or treated as forfeited, or escheated to the State of Virginia or this State, or purchased by either and become inalienable, not redeemed, released, transferred or otherwise disposed of, the title whereof shall remain in this State till such sale as is hereinafter mentioned be made, shall by proceedings in the Circuit Court of the county in which the lands, or a part thereof, are situated, be sold to the highest bidder.

5. The former owner of any such land shall be entitled to receive the excess of the sum for which the land may be sold over the taxes charged and chargeable thereon, or which, if the land had not been forfeited, would have been charged or chargeable thereon, since the formation of this State, with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum; and the costs of the proceedings, if his claim be filed in the Circuit Court that decrees the sale, within two years thereafter.

6. It shall be the duty of every owner of land to have it entered on the land books of the county in which it is, or a part of it, is situated, and to cause himself to be charged with the taxes thereon and pay the same. When for any five successive years after the year 1869, the owner of any tract of land containing one thousand acres or more shall not have been charged on such books with State tax on said land, then by operation hereof, the land shall be forfeited and the title thereto vest in the State. But if, for any one or more of such five years, the owner shall have been charged with State tax on any part of the land, such part thereof shall not be forfeited for such cause. And any owner of land so forfeited, or of any interest therein at the time of the forfeiture thereof, who shall then be an infant, married woman or insane person, may until the expiration of three years after the removal of such disability, have the land or such interest charged on such books, with all State and other taxes that shall be, and but for the forfeiture would be, chargeable on the land or interest therein, with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum; and pay all taxes and interest thereon for all such years, and thereby redeem the land or interest therein. Provided, Such right to redeem, shall in no case extend beyond twenty years from the time such land was forfeited.

**ARTICLE XIV.**  
**AMENDMENTS.**

1. No Convention shall be called, having the authority to alter the Constitution of the State, unless it be in pursuance of a law passed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature and providing that polls be opened throughout the State, on the same day therein specified, which shall not be less than three months after the passage of such law, for the purpose of taking the sense of the voters on the question of calling a Convention. And such Convention shall be held on the first day of the month of January, 1873, and the majority of the votes cast at such polls be in favor of calling the same; nor shall the members be elected to such Convention until at least one month after the result of the vote shall be duly ascertained, declared and published. And all acts and ordinances of the said Convention shall be submitted to the voters of the State, for ratification or rejection, and shall have no validity whatever until they are ratified.

2. Any amendment to the Constitution of the State may be proposed in either House of the Legislature; and if the same, being read on three several days in each House, be agreed to on its third reading, by two-thirds of the members elected thereto, the proposed amendment, with the yeas and nays thereon, shall be entered on the journals, and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for submitting the same to the voters of the State for ratification or rejection, at the next general election thereafter, and cause the same to be published, at least three months before such election, in some newspaper in every county in which a newspaper is printed. And if a majority of the qualified voters, voting on the question at the polls held pursuant to such law, ratify the proposed amendment, it shall be in force from the time of such ratification, as a part of the Constitution of the State. If two-thirds of the members of the Legislature, at the same time, the vote on ratification or rejection shall be taken on each separately.

**SCHEDULE.**

1. It shall be the duty of the President of this Convention immediately after its adjournment to certify to the Governor of the State of West Virginia, an accurate transcript of the Constitution and Schedule adopted by the Convention.

2. Upon the receipt of such certified transcript, the Governor shall make proclamation of that fact, and shall annex to his proclamation a copy of this Constitution and Schedule, all of which shall be published for the general information of the people in such manner as he shall deem most expedient.

3. The officers authorized by existing laws to conduct general elections shall cause elections to be held at the several places of voting established by law in each county, on the fourth Thursday of August, 1872, at which election the votes of all persons qualified to vote under the existing Constitution, and offering to vote, shall be taken upon the question of ratifying or rejecting this Constitution and Schedule. Such votes shall be by ballot. The person voting for the ratification of the Constitution and Schedule shall have written thereon the words "FOR RATIFICATION," and the person voting against ratification shall have written or printed upon his ballot the words "FOR REJECTION."

4. The said election shall be conducted in all things according to the provisions of the Code of West Virginia, and the amendments thereto governing elections, except as herein otherwise provided.

5. The Supervisors of each county shall assemble on the fifth day (Sunday) excepted after the said election, and proceed to ascertain the result of the same in the manner prescribed by the sixty-second section of the third chapter of the Code of West Virginia; and it shall be their duty to certify the re-

sult, without delay, to the Governor, stating in their certificates the number of votes given in their respective counties for ratification of the Constitution and Schedule, and the number given for rejection.

6. It shall be the duty of the Governor, upon receiving the said certificates, or a sufficient number thereof, to enable him to ascertain the general result, to declare by proclamation the aggregate vote in the State for and against the ratification of the Constitution and Schedule; and if it shall appear from the said proclamation that a majority of votes cast are in favor of their ratification, this Constitution and Schedule shall be operative and in full force from and including the fourth Thursday of August, 1872.

7. On the same day, and under the superintendence of the officers who shall conduct the election for determining the ratification or rejection of the Constitution and Schedule, elections shall be held at the several places, voting in each county for Senators and members of the House of Delegates, and all officers, executive, judicial, county or district, required by this Constitution to be elected by the people. Such elections shall be by ballot, and the results thereof shall be ascertained, determined and certified according to the provisions and requirements of existing laws, except that the returns of the elections of Governor, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney General, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State, sealed and addressed to the "Speaker of the House of Delegates."

8. In elections of county officers, required to be elected by districts, the existing sub-divisions, by townships, in each county, shall constitute such districts, until others shall be established by law.

9. Each county shall elect one assessor for each assessment district, as now established by law, but at the election to be held under the provisions of this Schedule, in counties entitled to two assessors, both shall be elected by the voters of the entire county.

10. At the election to be held under this Schedule, there shall also be elected in each district, constituted as heretofore stated, as many justices and constables as are now authorized by law.

11. If this Constitution shall be ratified by the people, the Legislature elected under this Schedule, shall assemble at the seat of government, on the third Tuesday in November, 1872; and the election of members of the Legislature, under this Constitution, shall vacate the seats of those elected under the present Constitution. The term of service of the Delegates first elected to the Legislature under this Constitution, shall expire on the first day of January, 1873, and the term of service of the Senators shall expire as follows: The term of the first class on the first day of November, 1874, and the term of the second class, on the first day of November, 1876.

12. The terms of office of the Governor, the State Superintendent of Free Schools, the Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney General, elected under this Schedule, shall commence on the fourth day of March, 1873. The Governor, the State Superintendent of Free Schools, the Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General and Secretary of State, and their successors elected under the existing Constitution and laws, shall continue in office until their successors, elected or appointed under this Constitution and Schedule, shall be qualified.

The terms of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, of the Judges of the Circuit Courts, and of all county and district officers, whose election is provided for by this Schedule, shall commence on the first day of January, 1873, and the present Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and of the Circuit Courts, and their successors, who may be appointed under the present Constitution and laws, shall remain in office until the date last aforesaid. The Records and Supervisors of the several counties shall continue in office and exercise their functions under the existing Constitution and laws until the first day of January, 1873. And all officers named in this section, elected under the provisions of the existing Constitution and laws, shall, until their terms expire, as herein provided, receive such compensation as said Constitution and laws prescribe.

13. The Municipal Court of Wheeling shall continue in existence, and exercise its present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

14. All the books, records, papers and seals of the existing Constitution, shall be delivered to the Clerk of the Circuit Courts, and the Records and Supervisors of the several counties, and records, books, papers, seals and other property of the former County Courts, now in the custody of the Clerks of the Circuit Courts, shall be transferred on the first day of January, 1873, or as soon thereafter as may be, to the Clerks of the County Courts in their respective counties, and remain in their custody until otherwise prescribed by law.

15. Justices, Assessors, and all other county officers, except Sheriffs and Constables, shall, on the first day of January, 1873, or as soon thereafter as may be, transfer to their successors in office, all official books, records, papers and property in their possession; and in cases where, from the abolition of any office, or from any other cause, a doubt shall arise as to the officer entitled to receive them, they shall be delivered to the Clerk of the County Court for preservation until disposition be made of them by that court.

16. All county, township, district and other officers connected with the existing system of Free Schools shall continue to perform the duties of their respective offices as now prescribed by law, until their successors shall have been elected and qualified as the Legislature may provide.

17. The records, books, papers, seals and other property and appurtenances of the existing Supreme Court of Appeals shall, on the first day of January, 1873, or as soon thereafter as may be, be transferred to and remain in the care and custody of the Supreme Court of Appeals established by this Constitution, until otherwise provided by law; to which courts all process outstanding at the time this Constitution shall go into

effect shall be returned, and by which all new process proper in cases either pending or determined in existing Circuit Courts, may be issued. And all indictments, prosecutions, suits, pleas, petitions and other proceedings pending in the present Circuit Court of any county, shall be prosecuted in the Circuit Court established in that county by this Constitution, to final judgment and execution; except that all pending appeals from justices may be transferred to the County Court organized in such county.

18. Copies and transcripts of the records and proceedings of the present Circuit Courts shall be made and certified by the Circuit Courts established by this Constitution, or the proper officers thereof, and shall have the same force and effect as if they had been heretofore properly made and certified by the existing courts or their proper officers.

19. Recognizances, bonds, obligations and all undertakings now established by law, before the adoption of this Constitution, to the Commonwealth of Virginia or the State of West Virginia, or to any public officer, corporation, township, or county, shall remain binding and valid; and all rights and liabilities growing out of them, shall be unimpaired.

20. The Executive Department of the government shall remain as at present organized, and the Governor shall continue in office until a Governor elected under this Constitution shall be qualified; and all other persons in office when this Constitution is adopted, shall continue in office until their successors are qualified; and vacancies in office, happening before such qualification, shall be filled in the manner now prescribed by law.

21. All the courts of justice now existing shall continue with their present jurisdiction, and shall be as now prescribed by law, until the judicial system established by this Constitution shall go into effect, and all rights, prosecutions, actions, claims, and all rights, shall remain, and continue, as if this Constitution had not been adopted, except so far as the same may be effected by the terms and provisions of this Constitution, when it shall go into effect.

22. The Legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry this Constitution into full operation and effect.

23. At the time of the submission of this Constitution to a vote of the people, there shall be submitted as a separate proposition the following:

"Any white citizen entitled to vote, and no other, may be elected or appointed to any of the offices of the State, or to any of the offices of the Governor and Judges must have attained the age of thirty, and the Attorney General and Senators the age of twenty-five years, at the beginning of their respective terms of service, and must have been citizens of the State for five years next preceding their election or appointment, or citizens of the United States for seven years next preceding their election or appointment, or citizens of the time this Constitution goes into operation."

And the mode of voting on the said proposition shall be by ballot, on which shall be written or printed the word "white," and if a majority of all the votes cast for ratification and rejection of the Constitution be in favor of the said proposition, it shall take the place of section fourth of Article fourth of the existing Constitution. The result of the said election shall be certified and ascertained in the same manner and by the same officers as hereinbefore provided in regard to the election for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution, and if the result be in favor of the said proposition, the Governor shall make proclamation of the effect thereof as hereinbefore provided.

**A Sensible View.**

Among the varied comments of the public press on the action of the Cincinnati Convention, we doubt if any will command more marked and respectful attention than the following, from the New York Journal of Commerce:

There were two courses open to this Convention of disaffected Republicans. One, which was generally expected, was to nominate a candidate of high character and moderate views, who had a good standing among all of parties, and who, by securing a Democratic endorsement, might fairly hope to be elected. The other was to nominate a well-known party Republican, who should stand well with and fairly represent the views of those assembled, and be likely to draw out that strength in the canvass, but who could not expect a Democratic endorsement, and would thus compel the regular Republican Convention to endorse him or to throw the election into the hands of their opponents.

Whether wisely or not, the Convention has chosen the latter of these alternatives, and has put forward for the Presidency the name of Horace Greeley. He is too well known throughout the United States to need any description at our hands. Nor is he, with all his idiosyncrasies, a candidate to be despised. He has following in New York strong enough to carry the success of any other Republican candidate in this State quite hopeless while he keeps the field; and if those represented at Cincinnati cling to his fortune, he will turn the scale as in many other States now reckoned as probably Republican.

This will place a grave responsibility upon the regular Republican Convention to meet in Philadelphia. If the nomination is then confirmed by that body, and he is elected, it will throw the whole patronage of the General Government into the hands of those who have heretofore been in a disaffected minority. If his claims are wholly ignored, and Grant is renominated, the running of two such Republican candidates would almost certainly bring the Democrats once more into power.

**BIRDS SHOULD NOT BE KILLED.**—Birds are the best friends the farmers have, and should not be killed. There should be a law forbidding the killing of them. Pennsylvania has a law of this kind which enacts that:

"No person shall at any time kill, trap, or expose for sale, or have in his possession after the same is killed, any night-hawk, whip-poorwill, fish, thrush, lark, dove, bobolink, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, bobolink, robin or starling, or any other insectivorous bird, or rob the nest of any wild birds whatsoever, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, trapped, or exposed for sale, and for each nest robbed or destroyed.

**DOGS.**—A legislator in Missouri estimates the dog crop of the United States at 21,000,000. Each pup, he says, costs \$3 a year, making a total of \$168,000,000. Of these 100,000 go mad annually and bite 10,000 people, furnishing about 50,000 items to the local reporters. So much for the "pup."

POETICAL.

[For the Spirit of Jefferson.]  
**TO LOUISE.**  
Yes, though "only a grave" is left me  
Of all that I once possessed;  
I doubt not the mercy of One  
Who dear little children blessed;  
Yet for words so gentle and kind  
I thank thee, whoever thou art—  
They were dew to a fevered spirit,  
Yet my spirit still often greets them  
And calm to its soothing heart.

Though often I grieve, there are thoughts  
That come with the still twilight  
Then I picture my loved ones at rest,  
And happy with angels of light.  
In life we can meet no more,  
And the thought is hard to bear;  
Yet my spirit still often greets them  
And calm to its soothing heart.

Then the dying sunlight's glimmers  
Seem their angel smiles that are thrown,  
Bearing troubled thoughts to heaven—  
Selling earthly hearts the mourn,  
And when the last gleam has departed,  
And the deep, solemn night I greet,  
There come from the dead and dead whisper  
Of a land where we shall meet.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**Masonry and the Church.**

At a Masonic celebration in Norfolk, Va., a few evenings since, one of the members, in responding to the toast of Masonry and the Church, said:

The secrets of Freemasonry are not antagonistic to the interests of the Church. They are only the signs and symbols, conveying that untold language which gives a Mason access to every nation, a home and a sympathizing heart in every clime, and a medium of communication with a brother Mason in every tribe and tongue of the babbling millions of earth—for everywhere a Mason may be found. These are indispensable and imperishable. In this is found the superiority of speculative over operative Masonry.—The works of the former may all perish, but still the "attentive ear" receives the sound from the instructive tongue, and the mysteries of Freemasonry are safely lodged in the depository of faithful breasts."